It has been supposed by many, that the idea of an electric telegraph did not exist anterior to Dr. Franklin's experiments made to test the identity of the lighting with that generated by an electrical machine; but such was not the fact. Grey and Wheeler, of England, as early as 1728, showed that electricity could be conducted to a great distance. [See the life of Dr. Franklin]. Dr. Watson, of England, was the first to propose the construction of an electrical telegraph, in 1847. Dr. Franklin's attention was first drawn to the subject between 1745 and 1746. It was not, however, until June. 1752, that he raised his kite and drew an electric spark from a passing thunder cloud, the result of which he communicated in a letter to Mr. Collison, of London, dated Philadelphia, October 19, 1752. There are many curious things connected with the progress of electrical telegraphs, from the earliest suggestions regarding their practicability up to their latest improvements and application, as we at present see them in use in this country and in Europe. The introduction of electrical tele-

in Europe. The introduction of electrical telegraphs, and their daily employment in the speedy transmission of news, forms one of the most remarkable eras of the ninateenth century, and marks strongly and indelibly a stage in the conquest of mind over matter.

Such is the importance of the subject, that every link in its history should be clearly noted and recorded. Like most other great discoveries, its commencement, rise and progress do not belong to, nor have they originated with, a single individual. But, from its earliest conception to the present time, its utility has been rendered available, step by step, by the labors and discoveries of a large number of distinguished scientific men, whose developements in electricity, electro-magnetism, and velopements in electricity, electro-magnetism, and permanent batteries, &c., were all given to the world in scientific publications, at different periods of time. The mass of mankind, as yet, do velopements in electricity, electro-magnetism, and permanent batteries, &c., were all given to the world in scientific publications, at different periods of time. The mass of mankind, as yet, do not seem to realize the vast consequences to which the use of electric telegraphs may lead. They do not, and cannot, comprehend the fature in the applications of electricity. It is difficult for any one to give a clear and popular idea of the manner in which electric telegraphs are really worked—how to is, that a message of more or less length is so instantaneously, as it were, reproduced, at the distance of four or five hundred miles, copies of which are dropped on the way. The public see posts erected and wires stretched on them. They also see machines of small dimensions, in telegraph offices, managed by operators, and may imagine what a battery is that generates electricity, as well as that a piece of cold iron may be converted into a magnet, while the electricity is passing round it through a coil of copper wire, which ceases to be a magnet, or to attract, when the current is cut off. But there are few who can comprehend, after all, exactly how the thing is done—bow one system of telegraph differs from another—why Morse's machines make blank dots, on white slips of paper—how House's prints messages in Roman letters—and how Bain's employs electricity as a chemical agent in the discoloration of paper, by which messages are transmitted. And unless parties to whom the whole is to be explained possess some previous knowledge of electricity and its laws, it is difficult for them to understand it. Neither can the peculiarities of the various telegraph machines employed here and in Europe, be explained without diagrams, which are not suited to the columns of a newspaper. It is easy to understand the steam engine,—the werkings of a steamboat, cotton, or other more palpable or demonstrative machinery; but not so the workings of the telegraph machines, or the nature of the subtle fluid by the agency of which they are propelle

must come when they will work a great revolution in the affairs of men—in their social, political, and commercial intercourse. The time will come when all the proceedings in Congress will be transmitted, in extenso, to all parts of the Union daily—when they will become the medium of communication the all latters of consequence, passing between discontinuous all latters of consequence, passing between discontinuous and all latters of consequence, passing between discontinuous all latters of consequence, passing between discontinuous and all the consequences are supplied to the consequence of the cons in extenso, to all parts of the Union daily—when they will become the medium of communication for all letters of consequence, passing between distant points of the Union, instead of their slow transportation by mail. The time will come, when New Orleans, the city of Mexico, San Francisco, and Astoria, on the Pacific, will be in as constant, steady, and daily communication with New York, as Albany, Philadelphia, or Boston now is. And furthermore, the time must and will arrive, be it fifty or a hundred and fifty years hence, when great telegraph lines will unite all parts of the civilized world, in daily communication.

When the telegraph is well established hence to the Pacific, it will be practicable, by prope means and energy, for it to be extended northwest to Bhering's Strait, which is only about thirty miles wide, and found by Capt. Cook to be only six fathoms in depth. Once carried into Asia, across this Strait, by the liberal co-operation of the Emperce of Russia, they could be carried to St. Petersburg, and from thence to Gernany, where, intersecting with the present lines, London and Paris, with other European capitals, would be put into communication with New York.

All idea of connecting Europe with America, by lines extending directly across the Atlantic is ut-

communication with New York.

All idea of connecting Europe with America, by lines extending directly across the Atlantic, is utterly impracticable and absurd. It is found on terly impracticable and absurd. It is found on land, when sending messages over a circuit of only four or five hundred miles, necessary to have relays of batteries and magnets to keep up, or to renew, the current and its action, similar to canal feeders. How is this to be done in the ocean, for a distance of three thousand miles? But by the way of Bhering's Strait, the whole thing is practicable, and its ultimate accomplishment is only a question of time, made near or remote by the progress of population and civilization. The time must come when the political movements and discussions—the state and condition of trade and commerce—the ups when the political movements and discussions—the state and condition of trade and commerce—the ups and downs of daily life, will be daily and simultaneously published in Paris, Vienna, London, and New York, thereby ushering in a higher degree and wider sphere of civilization, and of "peace on earth and good will to man.

We here give a brief sketch, or narrative, of the electric telegraph, taken from a publication made the present year, by Daniel Davis, Esq., of Eoston, which, for conciseness and accuracy, is well suited to our present purpose.

ur present purpose. here is no fact stated in it that is not suscepti-

There is no fact stated in it that is not susceptible of proof by reference to scientific records, strengthened, also, by the testimeny of scientific witnesses, given in the trial of F. O. J. Smith (representative of Morse's patent) vs. Hugh Downing et als, (the representatives of House's Patent Printing Telegraph.) in 1850. The brevity of Mr. Davis's sketch is such as to exclude several names connected with the early movements made to establish an electric telegraph—there we shall allude to in our subsequent remarks:—

Sequent remarks:—
Soon after the discovery of the Leyden Jar, in 1747, it
was observed by Dr. Watson, in England, that the shock,
passed chrough twelve thousand feet of wire, affected passed chrough twelve thousand feet of wire, alleeted persons placed at either extremity, apparently at the same instant of time. The idea of the instantaneous passage of electricity was probably thus first received, and it was forced, by new observations, on the attontion of all succeeding electricians. Dr Watson also observed, in 1747, that when the current was conveyed on wires, supported on posts of baked wood, to a distance, and allowed to return through the earth, that the ground proved a good and sufficient conductor. The idea of the telegraph was naturally suggested by these experiments, and Lomend, in 1787, employed the electricity of the machine, by means of a pith ball electrometer, to communicate with a person in a different part of the same house. Should this have been the first experiment made, it is an idustration of the humble origin of many great discoveries.

liscoveries.
In 1794, Reizen proposed a telegraph, employing the In 1794. Reizen proposed a telegraph, employing the spark, with seventy-six wires, or thirty-six complete circuits, one for each letter and number. In 1798, Betancourt constructed a telegraph, also employing the spack, which is stated to have been in successful outration, between Madrid and Aranjuez, for twenty-six miles. This was the achievement of the close of the last century. The difficulty of insulating free electricity made it impossible that any great results should be obtained from its use.

The first year of the present contury produced the voltage or galvanic battery. In 1809, Seemmering improved

The first year of the present century produces the vor-taic or galvanic battery. In 1809, Seammering improved this discovery by inventing a telegraph of carry five wires, which indicated the letters by the decomposition of water, which took place under the eye of the observer, tross little pins of gold. He also caused the liberation of the gases to raise a cup attached to a lever, and thereby drop a weight on a little platform connected with chime machinery, so as to ring a bell. In 1816, Dr. J. R. Coxe, of Philadelphia proposed a significance of paragraphs are are as

drop a weight on a little piatform connected with chims machinery, so as to ring a bell. In 1816, D. J. R. Coxe, of Philadelphila, proposed a similar decomposing apparatus, and conidently predicted the ultimate success of the telegraph. In the same year, itemalies, in England, returned to the use of free electricity, inventing an claborate telegraph, which was put into operation over eight miles of wire.

The first registering telegraph seems to have been constructed by air. Harrison Gray Dyar, of Long island, in 1826, who used the decomposing power of the spark, acting upon a filled of paper, moistened and stained with items, and moved by hand or clock work. The passage of each spark from a conductor to the paper produced a discoloration, and, by different combinations of marks thus made any signal could be transmitted and registered. This was a very impresant step in the history of the telegraph, and appears to be the origin of the another.

Aons.

In the telegraphs already referred to, it had been no obscay to interpose the indenting apparatus in the course of the circunt, that is, to interrupt the circunt for above space. This was obvited by the discovery of the deflection of the compass needle by United. In 1819, and the discovery of the electro magnet by Ampace, in 1829. According to the first of these discoveries a magnetic needle tends to place itself at right angles to a wire in its neighborhood, through which a gatvaniquarent passer. According to the second, a piece of officers, placed in the wire of centre of a coil of wire becomes a parees. According to the second, a piece of soft iron placed in the axis or centre of a coil of wire, becomes anguet during the passage of a galvanic current through the coll. Eln 1820 and 1822, Ampère preposed and fully described

the use of the deflection of a number of needles to constitute a telegraph similar to that of Wheatstone, now in operation, with a less number of circuits. In England From this time the subject became one of frequent suggestion among philosophers. The deflective telegraph was, however, finally introduced into practice by Sch. ling, in Russia, at the end of 1632; by Gauss and Weber at Gottingen, in 1835; and finally, on a large scale, by Wheatstone, in England, and Steinbell. at Munich, in 1837, or soon after. The credit of the dirst construction of the galvanic telegraph belongs thus to dealthing. Steinbell, and Wheatstone, by the latter of whem, with some of his English condjutors, many of the practical difficulties in the medes of transmitting the currents were overcome.

difficulties in the modes of transmitting the currents were overcome.

The telegraph of Steinheil, which was in operation between Munich and Sogenhausen in the summer of 1837, seems to be the first electro-magnetic telegraph on record which empleyed a registering apparatus. The deflection of his needles moved little levers, carrying pen points, which marked dots or short lines on a fillet of paper moved by clock-work, as had been done with common electricity previously by Dyar, and as was subequently brought into use in this country by Professor Morse.

Morse. The deflective telegraph was still imperfect, each deflection of the needle requiring a very appreciable time to be accomplished. The use of the electro-magnet was the next step taken to advance. It was not until the experiment, in 1830, of Professor Jeeph Heary, new secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, upon powerful electro-magnets, and the effect of long conductors, that this form of telegraph became possible; and in his first paper on the result of these experiments, he at once applied the new facts to the idea of the construction of the telegraph.

piled the new facts to the idea of the construction of the telegraph.

In 1844, the registering telegraph of Professor S. F. B. Morse, employing the electro-magnet, was introduced upon a line between Baltimore and Washington, the caveat to his patent bearing the date of October, 1837. The first suggestion of this form of telegraph is claimed to have been made by Professor Morse in 1832, and also, in its general character, by Dr C. T. Jackson. This telegraph, together with the House telegraph and the Bain decomposing telegraph, constitute the three systems now, for the most part, in operation in this country.

tems now, for the most part, in operation in this country.

From this sketch, given by Mr. Davis, it will appear that the idea, or early suggestion, of an electric telegraph, is quite ancient, dating back early in the eighteenth century.

In the trial referred to above, we find in the evidence of Oliver Byrne, page 199, the following question and answer occar:—"State some persons who proposed to use electricity, or galvanism, fog telegraphing, prior to 1838?" Answer—"Publications show that, among others, is Lesage, in 1774; Reiser, in 1794; Soemmering, in 1798; Ampèrè, in 1820; Baron de Schilling, in 1832 and 1833; Stein heil, in 1837; Cook, in 1837—some of whom actually did apply it. And in the year 1830, I attended the public lectures of Abraham Booth, (afterwards scientific reporter for the Times newspaper, and who became Dr. Booth,) delivered in Dublin, among other subjects, on electricity and electro-magnetism. In said lectures, the said Booth, in my presence, used in combination a long circuit of insulated wire conductors, or galvanic battery, an electro-magnet with an armature and mercury cups to join and disjoin the circuit, with which he magnetized and with an armature and moreary cups to join and disjoin the circuit, with which he magnetized and demagnetized the iron of the electro-magnet, caus-ing it to attract the armature when the circuit was oined, and to recede from it when disjoined. Mr. Booth, at that time, stated to his audiences that that power could be produced and used at distant places, as signs of information; and he repeatedly illustrated what he meant, by causing the arma-ture to approach the magnet, and then to fall from it on the floor, stating at the same time that it made marks by so falling."

In the evidence of Dr. Wm. F. Channing, a sci-

In the evidence of Dr. Wm. F. Channing, a scientific gentleman of Boston, in the trial of Smith vs. Downing at als, page 41, he says: "The history of the telegraph naturally divides itself into three portions—the first from about 1745 to 1890, when free electricity, but that alone, could be employed in an efficient form; the second from 1800 to 1820, when galvanism was added to frictional electricity; and the third, from 1820 to the present time, when electro magnetism had been added to the two preceding agencies." (And also Grove's permanent battery, as well as Professor Henry's discovery in 1831, of vastly increasing the power of electromagnets by an increase of the length of coppercoils, and by which electro magnetic action could be produced and reproduced by intervening magnets at great distances—AUCHOR.)

Before the year 1750, continues Dr. Channing, the apparently instantaneous passage of electricity through several miles of wire, and even the use of the ground for the return circuit, had been observed. Various telegraphs had been invented and described during the first period; and in 1798 Estancourt is stated to have operated successfully in transmiting signals on a line of 26 miles, between Madrid and Aranguez (See Sturgeon's Annals of Electricity, vol. 3) During the second period, telegraphs by free electricity were described and used, and also the galvanic telegraph of Sommering and Dr. Coxe, in which the indications were made for the most part by the decomposition of water.

Soon after Professor Oersted's discovery of

water. Soon after Professor Oersted's discovery Soon after Professor Oersted's discovery of electro magnetism, Ampèrè described the first electro magnetism, Ampèrè described the first electro magnetic telegraph in his memoir, in the Annales de Chemie of 1820; he describes the use of the deflection of the needle for signalizing letters at any distance, by means of deprossing signal keys to close and break the circuit. (See Annales de Chemie and Physique, vol. xv. p. 73—1820.) The use of signal keys in combination with the telegraph was thus early invented and described.

Professor S. F. B. Morse claims that the first time the idea of an electro magnetic telegraph entered his head, was as he came home from France in the ship Sully, in 1832. Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, of Boston, being a passenger in the same vessel, claims to have imparted the first ideas of such an enterprise to Prefessor Morse, which the latter denies, and both have introduced elaborate statements and evidence to maintain their relative declarations, which, however, seeing that so much

declarations, which, however, seeing that so much had been already done to establish the practicabili-ty of an electric and electro-magnetic telegraph prior to their crossing the Atlantic together, in 1832, we cannot perceive that the claims of eithe for suggestions at that time, possessed any originality, or had anything to do with the history o

nality, or had anything to do with the history of the telegraph.

The cavent of Morse for a patent, bears thate Oc-tober, 1837; his French patent, 1838; and his first American patent, 1840.

tober, 1837; his French patent, 1838; and his first American patent, 1840.

Dr. Canning (page 40 A., S. V. S. D., et al.) states: "I believe the connection of the graphic register with the electric telegraph, to have been made and published by Stionheil, in Germany, before the date of the caveat et S. B. Morse, October, 1837. In the paper of Stienheil included in the transactions of the French Academy of Sciences of the 10th September, 1838, and published in the Comptes Rendus, of 1838, he described the results of the practical operation of his graphic telegraph, for more than a year previously, between Munich and Bogenhausen, and I understand the 19th of July, 1837, to be referred to by him as an historical date, on or before which his electro magnetic telegraph was in actual operation and public use. In an article by Stienheil, translated in Sturgeon's Annales of Electricity, of March and April, 1839, the use of posts for insulation, of what is technically called the ground circuit, and of iron instead of copper wires for conductors, facts or inventions of great importance te the practicable operation of the telegraph are fully described. I consider Stienheil, together with Gauss and Weber, who erected their telegraph at Gottingen in 1833 and '34, as the explorers of the electric telegraph, to whom the most important part of its practical application is undoubtedly due.'

The telegraph of Steinheil, as described, registers satial dots, or, more strictly, short lines, by a

The telegraph of Steinheil, as described, regis ters serial dots, or, more strictly, short lines, by a point brought into contast with a moving filet of paper by the action of a lever, operated by the de-diction of a magnetic ber, or bars, in a coil of wire. Without forming electro magnets on the plan of Professor Henry, it would have been difficult, if not

impossible, to have produced signals at a great distance, on the plan of Professor Morse.

Notwithstanding this was given in evidence before Judge Kane, in the late trial between the complations under Morse's patent against those representing Bain's patent, the Judge decided that Scein-

senting Bain's patent, the Judge decided that Steinheil's registering telegraph was a visual or seanaphoric, and not a registering, telegraph.

Henry, by using batteries of intensity and quantity, connected them with electro magnets, so as to produce them also of intensity or of quantity. In the first case, the iron used for a magnet was wrapped with a single long covered piece of copper wire; and, in the second instance, he wrapped the iron with a number of wires of the same length, the showed that one magnet could be used to break or connect a circuit. Professor Henry published his experiments in the nineteenth volume of Silliman's Journal of Arts and Sciences, in ISSI.

man's Journal of Arts and Sciences, in 1831.

The magnets now employed in the Morse telegraph lines are upon Henry's plan. These of intensity are employed upon the main lines, while those of more quantity are employed on local circuits. Professor Henry states in his evidence, (Smith vs. Downing, et als, page 87) after detailing he methods and results of his important experiences, the single formed, a magnet with a suspended (Smith vs. Downing, et als, page 57) after detailing he methods and results of he important experiments of having formed a magnet which suspended 3,000 pounds in weight, and showing how cold from could be alternately magnetised and demagnotised at a distance, so as to produce signs or signals, remarks as follows:—"This was the first catabilishment of the fact that a galvanic current could be made to develope magnetism in an electro magnet at a distance, and produce mechanical effects, and also of the means by which such transmission could be accomplished. I saw that the electro magnetic telegraph was no w practicable; and in publishing my experiments, including those just mentioned, I sateca the fact above mentioned was applicable to Earlow's project of such a telegraph." Barlow, of Greenwich, England, had, in 1825, by the ordinary magnet then in use, attempted to form a telegraph, but considered it impracticable.

Professor Morse, according to the testimony of Dr. Gale, adduced by Professor Henry, states that when he, Gale, first became connected with Professor Morse, about 1837, he, Morse, had not succeeded in producing effects at a distance; that when he first called in, he found Professor Morse could not, by an electro magnet, produce effects at the end of

a copper wire, of a few yards in length, hung around a room in the University of New York. Dr. Gale ashed him if he had seen the paper published on the subject by Professor Henry, and he answered "No." He then informed Mr. Morse that he would find the principles of success explained in that paper—that instead of a battery of a single element, he should employ one of a number of pairs; that instead of a magnet with a short wire, he should use one with a long coil.

Mr. Gale stated that he had apparatus of the kind in the building, and that, by applying it, action was produced through the wire for a distance of half a mile.—See page 92, S. vs. D., et al. Professor Henry states that Professor Morse, after this, visited him frequently at Princeten, and consulted him fully on the principles of his experiments. He states that Stienhell first used a ground circuit in 1837, and that Morse did not adopt it, or the use of posts, until after his unsuccessful attempt to convey his wires in leaden tubes under ground, between Baltimore and Washington, in 1843—44.

tie says that, "I heard nothing of the secondary circuit as a part of Mr. Morse's plan, until after his return from Europe, whither he went in 1838. It was not until after this that Mr. Morse used the earth as a part of the circuit, in accordance with the discovery of Steinheil."

He states that he is not aware of Professor Morse

having made any discovery in the science or prin-ciples of electricity, or electro-magnetic principles, and that he formed his plan of a machine, which is peculiar to himself, worked by principles and im-provements in electrical and electro-magnetic science, which were discovered and given to the world by others, and which no individual can exclu-sively appropriate. See pages 90 and 91 in the

science, which were discovered and given to the world by others, and which no individual can exclusively appropriate. See pages 90 and 91, in the evidence referred to.

Had Earlow been in possession of Professor Henry's improved methods of forming magnets, the telegraph would have been in successful operation in 1825; or had Harrison G. Dyar been in possession of what Ampere did before him, or Henry after him, with money to have aided him, he would have succeeded in establishing a permanent working telegraph on Long Island, in 1826.

The account of Dyar's experiment is given by himself, in a letter to Luther J. Bell, Esq., living near Boston, written from Paris, in 1848. We cannot close without giving some account of it.

His letter to Mr. Bell is dated, "31 Rue de la Madeline, Paris, March S, 1848." His letter is too long to give entire, which seems to have been written in reply to inquiries made by Mr. Bell, regarding his establishment of an electric telegraph, on Lorg Island, in 1826. He claims that Professor Morse's mode in representing the letters of the alphabet is similar to his own:—

"Since reading your letter, when searching for some papers in reference to my connection with this subject. I found a letter of introduction, dated the day before my departure from America, in February, 1831, from an old and good friend, Chas.

this subject. I found a letter of introduction, dated the day before my departure from America, in February, 1831, from an old and good friend. Chas. Walker, to his brother-in-law, S. F. B. Morse, artist, at that time in Europe. At the sight of this letter, it occurred to me that this Mr. Morse might be the same person as Mr. Morse of the electric telegraph, which I found to be the case. The fact of the patentee of this telegraph being so identical with my own, being the brother-in-law and living with my friend and legal counsel, Charles Walker, at the time of and subsequent to my experiments on the wire, or electric telegraph, in 1826 and 1827—or about twenty years ago—has changed my opinion as to my remaining passive and allowing another to enjoy the honor of a discovery which, by priority, is clearly due to me, and which, presumptiously, is only a continuation of my plans, without any material invention on the part of another." (See evidence in case of S. and D., p. (See evidence in case of S. and D. p.

20, A.) Mr. Dyar, although deserving of much credit, did Mr. Dyar, atthough deferving of much are dreat, did not accemplish any more, if as much as others who had preceded him, and particularly Ampèrè, in France, in 1820. From his statement, it seems likely that Professor Morse may possibly, while in Europe, in 1831, have learned something of what Dyar had attempted, from himself, or of attempts made in Europe by leading scientific men, by other parties, or from scientific publications. And that Dr. Jackson had also heard of the electric tole-trant experiments of Ampère and others, and that Dr. Jackson had also heard of the electric telegraph experiments of Ampère and others, and that both, returning home in the same ship, having the subject in their heads, conversed freely about it; and that Dr. Jackson, understanding more of electric science than Mr. Morse, who had been for some years devoted to the palette as a painter, and that the latter freely sought information of the former on the all engrossing subject. As far as the original discovery of the electric telegraph was concerned in 1832, neither party could make any exclusive claim to it.

xclusive claim to it.
Mr. Dyar says that he contemplated in 1826, ex tending telegraph wires on poles, through the air, from New York to Philadelphia, but thinks he was

ten years too soon.
"I invented a telegraph which should be inde-"I invented a telegraph which should be independent of day or night, or weather, which should extend from town to town or city to city, without any intermediary agency, by means of an in sulated wire in the air, suspended upon poles, and through which wire I intended to send strokes of electricity in such a maner as that the diverse distances of time, separating the divers sparks, should represent the different letters of the alphabet, and stops between the words H and C. The absolute stops on the relative difference of time between the several sparks, I intended to take off from an electric machine by a little mechanical contrivance regulated by a pendulum, and the sparks were intended to be recorded upon a moving or revolving sheet of moistened litmus paper, which, by the formation of nitric acid, by the spark in the air, in its passage through the paper, would in the air, in its passage through the paper, would leave a red spot for each spark on this blue test paper." These spots he proposed to be so spaced as to represent the letters of the alphabet, or for other signs to be transmitted, over any length of wire, backwards or forwards. He also proposed to em-ploy an aaxilisty aid along the wire to gain great-er impulse [meaning, probably, electro-magnetic power.-Author !.

"In reference to what I did to carry out my in vention, I associated myself with Mr. Brown, o Providence, who gave me certain sums of money to become associated with me in the invention. We employed a Mr. Cennel, of New York, to aid in getting capital wanted to carry the wires to Phila-delphia; this we considered as accomplished; but, before beginning on the long wire, it was decided that we should try some miles of it on Long Island. Accordingly I obtained some fine card wire, intoning to run it several times round the race course on Long Island. We put up the wire, i. c., Mr. Brown and myself, at different lengths, in curves and straight lines, by suspending it from stake to stake, and tree to tree, until we concluded that our experiment justified our undertaking to carry it from New York to Philadelphia. At this moment our agent, Mr. Connel, brought a suit, or summons, against me for \$20,000, for agencies and services, which I found was done to extort a concession of a share of the whole project. I appeared before Judge Irving, who, on hearing my statements, dis Judge Irving, who, on hearing my statements, dismissed the suit as groundless. A few days after this, Joseph E. White, who knew about our plan of a new telegraph by wire hung in the air, and who was our patent agent, (intending to take out a patent when we could no longer keep it a secret,) came to Mr. Erown and myself, and stated that Mr. Connel had obtained a writ against us, under the charge of conspiracy, for carrying on secret communication from city to city, and advising us to leave New York until he could settle the affair for us, as the Sheriff's efficers were then after us, As you may suppose, this happening just after the notorious bank conspiracy trials, we were frightened beyond measure, and the same night stepped off for Providence, where I remained for some time, and did not return to New York for many months, and then with much fear of a suit." This seems to have put an end to Mr. D's experiments. On returning to New York, he thinks that he "consulted Charles Walker, who thought, however groundless Charles Walker, who thought, however groundless such a charge might be, that it might give me inf-

In the late trial before Judge Kane, at Philadelphia, in the case of Berjamin B French, et als, red als, representative of Bain's patent, Mr. Dyar, having returned to the United States, testified in person to the improvements he had made, pretty much in substance as stated in the extrasts given from his Paris letter. He, however, declined to tell all he professed to know about it, or which he claimed to have discovered, on the ground that there were principles involved in it for which he was

there were principles involved in it for which he was seeking patents in the United States and Great Britain — (See pages 13 to 22 French vs. Rogers, September, 1851.)

Before we proceed further, we may remark that the testimony taken in the trials of F. O. J. Smith vs. Downing, dals, or Morse against House's patent, had in Boston, in 1850; and that of French, dale, vs. Rogers, dale, or Morse vs. Bain, had at Philadelphia, in 1851, is exceedingly voluminous. In the former case, its publication embraces about 400 pages, and in the latter about 1,000 pages octavo. It may be stated, however, that all the material evidence in the first is repeated and included in the evidence in the first is repeated and included in the

second publication.
In the trial of French vs. Rogers, (or Morse vs. Bain), the evidence took a wide range and a great deal of new and additional testimony was introduced

relating to new matters at issue.

We shall next proceed to investigate the tastimony given before Judge Ivane, of Philadelphia, in
September last. We shall show from the evidence, reprember last. We shall show from the that there is not the slightest interference part of the Bain's telegraph, with that of 3 We shall show, that the great fault with the state of the shall show have been to claim the exand his friends have been, to claim the exclusive use of principles which he never discovered or in-vented, and that all he could ever justly claim was his mechanical contrivances, to be operated upon by electricity, or electro-magnetism. Such as his port-rule, and his pen-lever, in combination with magnets and clock-wheels. His pen lever to make dots and lines, on slips of paper, passing over a grooved roller, moved by the clock-wheels. There

is nothing else used by him, that was not proven on the trial, to have been discovered and used by others before he had ever taken out any patent at all. It is by the excessive and untenable extent of his claims, that his cause has been so much weakened. There is no living man of an unprejudiced mind, who will take the labor of wading through the voluminous evidence referred to, who will not arrive at the conclusion that the decision of Judge Kane is one of the most extraordinary ever delivered in a ceurt of justice. It was given in direct opposition to the direct testimony of more than half a dezen highly respectable scientific witnesses, bearing upon the direct points at issue. His decision proves either one of two things, that his mind was probably made up without a careful examination of the testimony, or that he grossly erred in interpreting it—"If a man is honest, it is his duty in writing a history of the telegraph and to tell the truth, and to speak from facts adduced under oath."

We are personally friendly to Professor Morse, esteem him as an aimiable man, deserving of credit and of a fortune for his application and perseverance in the introduction of the telegraph. But were he our brother, in writing a history we should still feel bound to tell the honest convictions at which we have arrived, to unter the whole truth and nothing but the truth. We have no private ends to subserve. We own no interest in any telegraph patent now in use. We own not a dollar of stock in any telegraph line. We have not written anything at the suggestion of any patentee or telegraph company, nor received one cent of remuneration, or the promise of a dime, from any telegraph company, nor received one cent of remuneration, or the promise of a dime, from any telegraph

telegraph company, nor received one cent of remu-neration, or the promise of a dime, from any tele-graph company or patentee whatever. Those for whose interest we write are the people—they have a vast deal at stake; and as one of the people, we have a right to examine the subject, and to urge our rights in the premises.

a vast deal at stake; and as one of the people, we have a right to examine the subject, and to urge our rights in the premises.

When a steamboat company, by a legislative act, claimed a monopoly of exclusively navigating all the rivers in the United States, it was thought to be oppressive. Professor Morse and his friends claim an exclusive right to navigate the air by electricity, over the whole contisent. As broad as the claim is, we should be perfectly willing to accord it to them, did we not know, from incontestible evidence, that they are not entitled to it.

It may be stated, and can be indisputably proven, that, had neither Jackson, Morse, Heuse, nor Eains ever existed, we should still have had, at this time, electric telegraphs in operation. The discoveries of Cersted and of Ampèrè, in 1820, of Henry, in 1827 and 1831, with the erection of a working recording telegraph, by Steinheil, in 1837, and of a magnetic telegraph patent, by Whoatstone & Cook, in 1837, (all in advance of Morse's patent,) placed the permanent introduction of electrical telegraphs beyond all doubt or dispute. Morse, and others who have followed them, have only added mechanical contrivances to what had already been invented or discovered, and for which alone they are entitled to exclusive patents.

We shall proceed, in our next, to show from the evidence given in the trial of French vs. Rogers, all that had been known about electric telegraphs before Morse's time, in addition to what we have already adduced, and also show that there is no interference or infringement on Morse's patent by that of Bain's; and to prove what Morse is really enti-

of Bain's; and to prove what Morse's patent by that of Bain's; and to prove what Morse is really enti-tled to, and what he has no claims to—with a synop-sis of the evidence set aside or overlooked by Judge Kane in making his decision—concending with an ane in making his decision—concluding with an storical and chronological table of all the discoveries made, and attempts growing out of them to establish electric telegraphs, for more than a cen-

ERBATA.-In our previous sketch of the tele-ERRATA.—In our previous sketch of the telegraphs, the estimates made up for the quantity of zinc consumed by all the telegraph lines in the United States, was handed to us by a young man connected with one of the offices. It was based on the use of 30 cups for every mile, instead of the same number for every 100 miles. We inserted it without going over the figures, supposing it to be correct. By conforming the estimate to 30 cups for each 100 miles the error will stand corrected, and the quantity of zinc consumed per annum prove a great deal less. It is also stated that Dr. Gale, of the Patent Office, is not now a part owner of Morse's patent.

Flogging in the Navy. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESO :-

My DEAR SIR-A great deal has been, and is being said, in and out of Congress, relative to the propriety of having a cat on beard our national vessels, as well as our merchant vessels; or, in other words, whether the use of the cat-o'-ninetails is good for the wholesome condition of discipline. The gallant Commodore Stockton advocated, in a long speech, in his place, as Senator of the United States, its continued annihilation-that the United States, its continued annihilation—that is, it should not, with his voice and influence, be restored. Commedore Stockton says he has seen much service in every ocean and clime, while belonging to the navy, and yet he is principled against the infliction of corporeal purishment as a means of inforcing discipline in the navy. Commodore Stockton is a bold, fearless, gallant man, and the navy, in losing him from among its members, has parted with a bright and shining star. But it is much to be doubted if the penetrating and active character of itsels a man, one too, who has served so long as Commodore Stockton in the service of the country, has never observed, during his glorious career, many instances wherein the cat-o'-nine tails career, many instances wherein the cate one tails has proved of calutary advantage to the culprit re-cipient, and hence served as an example to others.

Near thirty years of my life has been passed in association with the navy; one third of this time passed on board mon-of-war on distant station. My experience, therefore, brings me decidedly to the opinion that punishment with the cat, cannot be dispensed with entirely and discipline preserved. On beard of almost every ship there are found worthless, skulking vagabonds, who are perfectly beyond any moral suasion, other than that which the lash can inculcate—there were many such found on board of every ship before the passage of the law abrogating its infliction was passage, but, since its passage they have increased ten fold in number, and have assumed ten times mora indifference and y experience, therefore, brings me dec and have assumed ten times more indifference, and have no hesitation in saying to an officer, on re-ceiving an order, "you dare not flog me." Such incorrigible insubordinate characters, I am infavor of having severely punished. I am opposed to in-discriminate cor, oreal chastisement, nor would I leave it to the judgment of any one man to say, what the punishment should be, let the rank of the officer be ever so high. This indiscriminate infliction of the lash I have often witnessed, and that too when wholly undeserved. In the first five years of my service, I have seen the men called down from the tops, and from off the yards, and flogged, each a dozen and sometimes more, for an offence committed by some unknown delinquent. I have seen an officer order daily a chair to be placed upon the berth deck before breafast for his convenience, the berth deck before breafast for his convenience, and there order every man within sight to stand up and receive punishment with the "colt," without, in many in stances, any cause whatever. The consequence was, the ship was in first rate discipline, and had the enviable cognomen of being the crack ship of the navy, or of the squadron to which she belonged. There are many effects now in the navy, and "crack" officers they are too, to whom these facts are well known. I would by no means have you to understand, that he who is giving you this information possesses any more of the milk of human kindness, than any other officer connected in any manner with the navy; on the contrary, I was brought up in a strict, rigid, naval school, so far as education with the "cat" goes, and have been the means of its use as much as many who are now the advocates for its use. I do most sincerely hope it will be restored, but governed and restricted in such a judicious manner as to be of service, instead will be restored, but governed and restricted in such a judicious manner as to be of service, instead of a curse—as I have too often been an eye-witness to its abuse. I would, therefore, Mr. Editor, suggest the propriety of establishing or authorizing rial by what is termed in the army, "Drum heat courts martial." This court should be compose exclusively of non-combatants, a class of officer supposed to be highly educated and sensible mon, such from the nature of their duties are entirely distinct from any co-operation with the crew, and therefore, well suited to sit in judgment upon any case requiring an impartal hearing. A court thus constituted excludes all "officers of the line," or, in other words, captains, licutemants, passed-mid-hipcase requiring an impartal hearing. A court thus constituted excludes all "officers of the line," or, in other words, captains, licutenants, passed-mid-hipmen, and midshipmen, who are, more or less, in actual contact with the crew. On board a frigate there are usually one surgeon, one purser, one chapiain, two assistant surgeons, one captain's clerk, and if she be a flag ship, a secretary. Vessels of smaller class have these officers in proportion to her size. Other punishments, of a minor nature, than the lash, of course, invariably exists on boardship, in all cases where, in the opinion of the Captain of the ship, after a proper and personal investigation, he deems the offence one worthy of a severer punishment than he has power to inflict, it be reported to the highest authority present; if in the jupidiction of the United States, to the Secretary of the Navy; if in a squadron, to the Commanderinchief; or should the ship be separated and acting singly, and delay prove prejudicial to the well-being of the service, then the Captain shall act, and order a court composed of officers as above enumerated. It may, perhaps, be argued by such as are in lavor of an unrestricted restoration of the lash as fermerly, the impracticability of constituing a court upon the basis as here presented in consequence of the few in number of non-combatants on heard ship. If this should prove to be the case, why not increase both the corps of Farsers and Surgeons—the augmentations of these corps have toralong time been needed, and, I believe, frequency ors—the augmentations of these corps have for long time been needed, and, I believe, frequently hed for—If an Assistant Purser and additional existant Surgeon be added to each vewel, from a opportunity of the control of the control of the con-orportunity of the control of the control of the con-

jection to the measure; any method, whereby har-mony, good feeling, contentment of mind could be produced among the officers and with the crew, will be acceptable, which, however, never can be effected without the proper and judicial aid of the cat-of-nine-tails.

Advertisement. LEAP year, jan. 15 inst. 1852.

Advertisement.

Lear year, jan. 15 inst. 1852.

I am in a Hurry.

I Believe That I am Born french at Least I was raised in france, although I have The Passion of a italian, and Some spanish in my veins, and The gaiety of a french lady a la mode (Lione)

I Speak four, five, and Six language, Besides, The languages of love, and The languages of a True sentiment.

I Sing well, and dance most charmingly, I am Cunning, quick, and fiery, I am Soft and mild at The occasion. I am Sensible, Romantic, and Sentimental. I am Loving and passionate, I could be a good loving Faithful wife, and a very good house Keeper, good Company, of a good amusing disposition. I have a gold Sound Sense, I Can read human nature at first Sight. I always find out a rogue by a glance. I have much Taste for every thing Grandiose, and Sublime, I Love Justice, and admire talents. I am an excellent book Keeper, and a first rate calculator, and as good a Lawyer, as any in The Unite States, if it takes Seven German jows to beat a yankee, it takes seven yankees to beat me.

My Features are rather masculin, and Characteristic, my skin Coarse, dark, and Sandy, with long black hair, Large black eyes, (a L'espagnole). Nosea la francaiso, (Roocellane) white and good set of teeth, Small hands, Small feet, (Chinese) waist Slender, weight ninety pounds. Ages I do not know, wasn't there when born. My disposition is lively, Satirical, and witty, and with all That I am not pretty, and so much The Eetter should I go crazy.

How much I Should like To live in a Cottage, far

How much I Should like To live in a Cottage, far

How much I Should like To live in a Cottage, far away in The Country, far away from any human being, in The woods I Say, alone with The only one I could love, far away with him only. where I could go fishing, hunting, and Cultivates flowers, raise chickens, milk The cows. Ride on horse back, and have a wild life, where I Could love and pray god, and advire The whole Creation.

Then I Could, talk, laugh, play, Sing, dance, read, write, play the piano, guitar, Harpe, Castagnettes, wist, &c. I never scold, or grumble, and that is something!!! I Let every one have Their one away, and I have mine Accordingly, hat reasonably, To cook I do not know, Neither wash, my hands are too small, but I Can Saw a button occasionely. I have no fortune, gentle reader; but what you See, isns't it enough, for a good Constant Loving little wife, if that can suit a partner, Come I am ready. The Most excellent references, from all quarters of The world, france, Italie, England, America, Eankers, Senators, Representative, Editors from the whole America, Prince, Count, vis Count, Earon, from old Country &. Count, Baron, from old Country. &.

(Required.)

That The ages Should not pass, forty, of a good

morels, Pleasant manners, Good figure, and agrea ble address, and a Limited Fortune, enough to buy a dress when wanted, and twenty five cents for the

a dress when wanted, and twenty and poor when need requires.

Now Handsome New yorkers and Americans particularly. There is a challence for you. Harry yourself, do not Loose, The Belle, opportunity.

Address. Broadway Post office Marie La Guity No. 1.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

Superior Court.

Buperior Court.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

**ATHARINE N. PORREST VA. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY SEVENTH DAY.

The Court room was not so densely crowded this morning as heretofore. The severity of the weather kept many of the curieus away. Mrs. Forrest was, as usual, secompanied by Mrs. N. P. Willis. Mr. Forrest was also in attendance.

Mr. Van Euren called Chauncey Smith, who, being swein, deposed. I reside in West Broadway; I am in the salt fish trade—I know Wm. M. Doty, perhaps for four of ive years; I cannot say positively. Q.—Do you know the general speech of people of him? A.—I have heard people speak against him and provide speak for him; the general speech of people about him is bad.

Q.—From the general speech of people about him, would you believe him under oath?

A.—Yes, sir, I would.

Mr. Van Buren—You can cross-examine him.

Mr. O'Conor—That will do.

Thomas C. Battim, deposed—I am a butcher in Washington Market; I have known Wm. M. Doty some years; I have heard considerable sald about the man. Q.—In reference to his character for truth and veracity, what do you know! A.—I know very little; but as far as his out deer speech is concerned, it is bad; I am not able to speak of his general character.

Q.—As far as the general speech of people, what is his general character?

A.—As far as that is concerned, I should say it is un-

general character?

A —As far as that is concerned, I should say it is un-

general character?

A.—As far as that is concerned, I should say it is unfavorable.

The witness was not cross examined.

Robert Forsythe, deposed—I reside at 7d Warren street;
I am an oyster dealer, I have known William M. Doty between four or five years, I believe.

Q.—Do you know the general speech of people about him? A.—Not altogether; I have heard him spoken of lately in reference to this case; before that time I can't say I have ever heard anything indifferent of him.

Crose-examined.—From all that you have heard of him, would you believe him on oath?

A.—I would believe him.

To Mr. Van Buren—What I have heard of him in reference to this case, I have heard some speak unfavorably and some favorably.

Mis Frances H. Jermaine, deposed—I reside in Troy; I am a window; my late husbend's name was John P.; I am a sister to Mrs. Demming; I was in this city in the fall of '48; I staid at my sister's, Mrs. Demmings; my attention was called to acmething in Mr. Forrest's one evening; I saw a gentleman in the room with Mrs. Forrest; who he was I cannot say, he was tall and light complexion; the get theman had his arm round Mrs. Forrest's shoulders; their backs were towards the window; they were about five minutes in that position; it was between II and I2 o'clock at night, Q.—How did you ascertain who the lasty was? A.—She had been pointed out to me several times; I had zeen her in the garden with Mr. Forrest, and in the library with Mr. Forrest; Mrs. Forrest, when she left the window, went towards the table and laughed; the gentleman followed her; I could see her face by the gas light, which was near her face; they left the room toge.

window, went towards the table and laughed; the gentleman followed her; I could see her face by the gas light, which was near her face; they left the room together; the gentleman passed his arm round Mrs. Forrest; waist as they left the room; I have seen Mr. Forrest; I never have spoken to him.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Forrest sufficiently to say whether the gentleman was he?

A.—It was not Mr. Forrest; he was not in town; he was playing an engagement; I do not know where; when they turned round I could see the gentleman's face; I called the attention of Mr. and Mrs. Demming to it; I had not been more than a moment looking when I called them; I called them both; they were in an adjoining room; Mr. Demming told me who they were.

Mr. O'Conor—You need not mention what he said.

Mr. Nan Buren—We offer to show that Mr. Demming told the witness at the time who the parties were.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Demming could prove that.

Mr. Van Buren—He has; we merely offer this to corroborate him.

Cross examined—I was on a visit at Mr. Demmine.

Mr Ven Buren-He has, we merely offer this to corroborate him.

Oress examined—I was on a visit at Mr. Demming's for a year; it was in the rall I saw this; I but seldom go to the theatre. I had seen Mr. Forrest but once; I had seen him two or three years before this; our usual hour for retring was about twelve o'clock, and this was a little after eleven o'clock; it was by the papers I knew Mr. Forrest had been playing an engagement; I cannot remember where; I do not think I ever saw any other lady of Mrs Forrest's family except herself? A.—I do not think I have except a younger sister. Q.—Miss Virginia? A.—Yes; that is the only member of her family, except herself, that I have seen.

Elizabeth Bermining was then called to the stand. Mrs. Jermaine tooks seat near her. Mr. O'Conor spoke to Mr. Acker, the officer, whe removed the lady to the adjoining room.

duing room.

Mr. Van Buren asked if there was any objection to

rs Jermaine being seated near her sister? The Chief Justice said it was not usual, but he heard objection made. Mr. Van Buren.—Then I wish the lady to remain.

The Chief Justice said it was not usual, but he heard no objection made.

Mr. Van Buren—Then I wish the lady to remain. The Chief Justice—it was not usual for any person to be seated near the witness.

Mr. O'Genor made no reply.

The Chief Justice—Well. I object.

Witness was then examined by Mr. Van Buren, and deposed—My name is Elezabeth, my husband's name is Elezabeth, in husband's name is the one on the one of the lation of the one of the least of the lation of the lation was called to a circumstance in the fail of the it is the rame as Mrs Jermsine has stated; she called my attention to some persons that were standing in Mr. Ferrest's room; it was the library. I suppose, the gentleman was standing with his arm on or around the lady's shoulder; their backs were towards me; they both went to the table afterwards, and that brought their faces directly towards us; there was gas light directly over the table; I could then see them perfectly plain; when I first saw them their backs were towards us; I could then see their poetion.

Q.—Who was the lady'
A.—Mrs Forrest.

Q.—Who was the gentleman'
A.—It was N. P. Willis.
Gross examined—I had never spoken to Mrs. Forrest;
Gross examined—I had never spoken to Mrs. Forrest;

A.—It was N. P. Willis.

Gross examined.—I had never spoken to Mrs. Forrest;
I had never spoken to N. P. Willis; I had often seen N.
P. Willis; I have never been in the same room or is
company with him; I have seen him in the street fre-

company with him; I have seen him in the street frequently Q — Did you know any other member of Airs. Ferrest's family.

A.—I have seen her youngest steer; I have never seen only other hady that I know of, in the dispary; I cannot tell the month this way in the way in the fail of the year; I never saw two laddes at once in that library.

— Could you commonly see into that library?

A.—Very distinctly, when the gas was lighting there is a French window that opens to the plasses like a deep it bare lived in that house marty it or years. It will be four years in hing haxly I was first subpressed in the care lies returned.

To Mr. Van Buren.—I have had Sira Forrest pointed out to me, and have seen her in the library with her husband.

to the me, and have seen her in the ligrary with her husband.

To Mr. O'Conor-I could not say positively that It was in September or October; I could not say it was in November; I know it was in the fall of the year; It was cool weather and we kept our windows closed.

These C Smith (before sworn), deposed—I have made this elegram of Mr Forrest's house in Twenty-second street. (Diagram produced! Whom standing at the railing in the hait of the third story, you may have a full view of the kitchen stains. G—Did you have n conversation with Mrs Forrest about the difference between her husband and Macready! A.—Ves, six, she said she entirely agreed with Mr. Forrest, that there was no difference between them on that, only she did not like the tone of his (Mr. Forrest) card, that was about the latter part of January, do, at all events it was the January previous to their separation; she said abe disliked the tone of the card, and the language was stronger

than she admired; I think it was in the month of Janus' ary, previous to their separation, that I learned they were about to separate; it was from Mrs. F. I heard it; I am wrong as to the month; it was later in the season; it was somewhere about the first of March; what makes me recollect it is, we were about to re-commence our work at Fonthill; we were uncovering the work for that rurpose; Mr. Forrest never told me any thing about it.

Cross-examined—This conversation about the card was after I had heard of the intended separation; Mr. Forrest is use is a thirty-three feet hot; the back of the house is to the south; the street itself runs east and weet; Mr. Demming's house lies on the east; there is one fence divides their houses; you can see almost the entire of the cellar stairs from the third landing; I should think there would be fourteen steps; there is a turn; I should think there might be three or four that you could not see; there is a cellar underneath; Mr. Forrest's house occupies the whole lot; the lot is not quite the same width in the rear; when it comes to Mr. Demming's house to Mr. Forrest's 'A—I should think the lot is 196 feet deep; I can't tell the distance between them without looking to the diagram (looks at the diagram) I should think it is about 100 feet between the two houses.

A Juror.—On which side is the hall of Mr. Demming's

A Jurer.--On which side is the hall of Mr. Demming's

house?
A.—On the east side.
To Mr. Van Buren.—From the centre of the rear or
Mr. Forcest's house to Mr. Demming's house, I think
there is a difference of 25 feet deviation from the direct

your Honor know in a few minutes.

Mr. Van Buren in a few minutes esid—We rest here your honor.

The Chief Justice—We will consider this a final resting, except on the conditions already mentioned.

Mr. Van Buren—If the physician from Connecticut, Doctor Gregory, should come, I should like to examine him.

Mr. O'Conor then, in pursuance to stipulation, read the following affidavit made in this case by Chas. S. French. The witness is now lik—

Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest.—City and County of New York, ss.—Chalses S. French, of said city, clerk in the office of Henry H. Leeds & Co., anctioneers, doing business at No. S. Wall street, in said city, being duly swern, says as follows:—On the second day of November, 1849, the above named Edwin Forrest purchased of Henry H. Leeds & Co., at their said place of business, two covered sons, for the price or sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars. At the time of said purchase, Mr. Forrest gave directions to have the sofas sent over to the North river, to be transported up raid river, to his place, Racown as Fonthill, in Wetchester county, which was accordingly done.

Swern before me, this 26th day of Docember, 1850.

D. HOBART, commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. O'Conor then proposed to read the commission was issued the defendant sent off to Norwalk, but could not get track of where the commission was issued the defendant sent off to Norwalk, but could not get track of where the commission

Mr. Van Buren objected to it, and said that when this commission was issued the defendant sent off to Norwalk, but could not get track of where the commission was. There is a difference in the name of the party signing it and the party to whom it was addressed. The commission was issued to one Horace F. Ferry, and it was signed by one Orns S Terry; If it had been an Englishman he (Mr. Van Buren) could understand why the H. had been dropped. He had looked over the commission, and was convinced that there is everything in it irreconcilable as to time and circumstance, and which renders it inadmissable; it contradicts her husband and the other witness.

the other witness.

Mr. O'Conor said that would be in favor of the other side. He remarked that the gentleman in one or two places, did not cross his F.

The Chief Justice said there was no difficulty about

The Chief Justice said there was no difficulty about that, it was more like an F than a T

Mr. O'Conor, would show that there was but one Mr. Ferry, a lawyer. In Norwalk. He would send back the commission and have the name corrected, if the Court deemed it necessary. He would rather do so than have any technical objection raised.

The Chief Justice said that his present impression is that the commission could be read, and if there was any question as to its being properly executed, that could be brought up subsequently. If you wish to read it you may do so.

may do so.

Mr. Van Buren said if the Court admitted it, he would

Mr. Van Buren said if the Court admitted it, he would

except. If the Ceurt thought it should be sent back, thin the defendant could have an opportunity of being present at the examination

Mr. O'Conor said he would read it in the course of the

morning.

The Chief Justice—Gentlemen speak of not being present; I don't understand any objection taken upon the ground of want of notice.

Mr. O'Conor—Oh! no sir; there are interrogatories and cross-interrogatories. Mr. O'Conor then said he would read four short letters. He would first read B5 and B9 letters of Mr. Forrest to Mrs. Forrest.

and B letters of Mr. Forrest to Mrs. Forrest.

[B 8.]

Boston, Oct. 14, 1848.

Your letter, enclosing one from Indge Conrad, came-to hand last night—it has remained all this time at the Tremont House.

Last Saturday night was indeed beautiful and, in the enjayment of its beauty you were not forgotten.

I have made no arrangement with the manager yet to shorten my engagement. I must first learn if I open in Philadelphis at the early time proposed.

Lawson writes me that you have been suffering from sore throat, which I am exceedingly sorry to hear. You do not take sufficient care of yourself.

How very nicely you packed the wardrobe. Thanks, my dear Kate, and believe me, Yours ever and truly, EDWIN.

David Whitney has gone to Europe, and his absence makes his mother very sad.

[8 9] Bosrow, Thursday. I shall leave for New York, my dear Kate, on Satu

afternoon next, by the Stonington line, so that you may rend a cart for the luggage at daylight on Sunday morning next, and a carriage for me.

The dressee arrived to-day, and all is right. Hoping to find you well on my return,

I am, yours ever,

Mr. O'Conor—I will now read C21, C22, and C23. C21 e suppose to be written about the 28th August, 44

My DEAREST CATHARINE: -I have just received you My Dearest Catharine.—I have just received your welcome letter of 28th ultimo. I am rejoiced you have determined to go to Mr. Pholon's, for i am sure you will be pleated, and me one will be there whom he will be more proud to greet then yourself I only regret I shall not have the happiness to accompany you. I should like right well to be with you, in spile of My Dislike to ser transis. How wondrously devout you have become of inte-to go to church twice in one day. Instead of inuching at you, is sey ment to your sweet prayer. Lambert has prevalled upon me to remain here until Mondey, when I shall clore, and proceed on Tuesday to Baltimore. Ward, I understand has closed in Washington; if so, I shall be with you in New York on Thursday night. The theatre is quite deserted. How comes on the garden? Has John put up the arbors!—and how do you like them? Remember me to Margaret, and believe me, my dear Catharine, to be your devoted ED WIN.

Norrolk, Eaturday afternoon.

me my dear Catharine, to be your devoted BOWAN.

Nomeous, Eaturday afternoon.

[C 22]

My Dearner Catharine:—I this morning received your welcome and affectionate letter of Tuesday. I am just returned from the performance of "Mexamora," and, of course, feel very much fatigued. I cannot, notwithstanding, resist the pleasure of communing with my beloved Catharine, by tracing a few lines to repeat how much, how very much. I love her, and to assure her how fondly I respond to all her endearing sentiments.

I am right glad you went to hear Mr. Dewey preach. He is, undoubtedly, a man of very superior endowments, and I believe him to be a pure and unaffected Christian. Such men do honor to their cailing, and incline the bearts, as well as the understanding of their hearers, towards them. He is none the worse for quoting in the public the Eard of all time.

Allen has promised to send you, to morrow, some quinces for preceives, and some line squashes, which he says can be produced here of a finer quality than anywhere the in the Usion. He will probably send you, also, some game, which, he says, is here in great abundance.

There was, to night, a very good house—say from seven to eight houdred collars. This, considering the pressure in the money market, is quite satisfactory.

The banks here will continue to pay specie, provided

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There was, to night, a very good house—say from seven to eight houdred collars. This considering the pressure in the money market, is quite satisfactory.

The banks here will continue to pay specie, provided these of New York hold out.

There was a report in town to day that the St. Charles street theatre, in New Grieans, was destroyed by fire. I sincerely hope that it may not prove true. It is really paintuit to read of the dirivers in Mobile, occasioned by fire and pestilence. The weather here has, for the last lew days been very cold, but bright and beautiful. How I miles you in my walks about the park. As I wandered through it alone to day a thousand pleasant reminiscence: crowded upon me, of our many pleasant walks there together. In fancy you were by my side again, and the bracking air had called upon your much loved check its rosiest hue. Well, well. In a few days more, and fancy shall give place to the luxury of reality, and hen our joys shall be intener by our distance now.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Leggett to Margaret, and accept, for yourself, the devotion of a heart endrely yours.

Bow do you like this paper? I bought a quarter of a ream of it for you. I regret to hear of the poor business at Baltimore.

(U.23)

ROSINESSES.

My Dranger Carmanna.—
You will be comewhat surprised to know that I am here. Miss Clifton, who has been no well almo she started from New York, on arriving here, yesterday, was so much were that he could not proceed upon how journey. Ehe is better to day, and I think will be action to stertfor Buffalo to morrow. I have written to Mr. Rice to postpone the opening until Wednesday, so you see. I shall line two days, which I very much regret, as it will brighten the absence from you. I saw Mr and Mrs. Theirs to-day. They we must to be in better health than usual. They have gone to Buffalo in the canal boat. How wanty I can of this places. I would have gone to furfillo, but that I feat to be importanted to act, which, without a proper percent to assist as Pauline, would be and enough.

denough. Finy write to me on the receipt of this, and believe

Joseph Singles was then called and deposed—i am a accer; I know Mr. Runhon, who kept under the Exchange at one time; I had it previous to him; he got it from my firm of Staples & Ford, he took possession from us about the 3d April, 1844, he was there as apportinend-cut for us up to 5th July 1844, and then purchased the whole setablishment; I tulok he tothic in 1848; I speak from my too by.

while establishment; I think his late it in 1846; I speak from my books.

Cross-examined —Mr. Rushten is now in Oble, wear Sandurby, there were store for or twelve persons con-pleyed in the place; there was Jeroph & Ducher, a bar-keper—he is now deceased; there was John M. Detner; it is more than I can tell where he is; I can't recollect the names, I had a psy list.

Mr. Van Buren—Then I with you would get it. 1 Witness—I am not sure that I could flud it now; I